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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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ORIGINAL

IF NOTHING ELSE

While trying to make the "carom" of fastening ridicule upon the approaching Chicago Convention, and, of course, failing, the Evansville, Ind., "Socialist" of the 9th instant "pockets the ball", so to speak, by giving the first clear insight, so far given, upon the structural theory according to which the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party is builded.

Arguing against the purpose of the Chicago Manifesto to establish an economic or industrial Union "founded on the class struggle", the Evansville "Socialist" pronounces the notion absurd, "confused"; and its reason for so holding is that "the class struggle has been, is and will remain until the class interests causing this struggle are removed." In short, the Evansville "Socialist" holds that the class struggle being a fact "which can neither be introduced into nor left out of the social movement", therefore it is nonsense to "found a labor organization upon the class struggle"; the structure of the Social Movement, that is to emancipate the working class and eliminate class antagonisms, will rise soundly all of itself: the inherent, latent class struggle will take care of that.

Whatever may be said of this style of reasoning, the palm for originality can not be denied it.

According thereto, "arrant nonsense is the notion of building a house obedient to the law of gravitation: the law of gravitation can neither be introduced into nor left out of the building construction": it is there: "fools", "confusionists" and what not are those who would seek to raise the house by level and plumb-line: all such people are "Moseses" and "Messiahs", intent upon the silly scheme of introducing into a structure the law of gravitation that is there anyhow: the sensible man lets the law of gravitation work out its own salvation: comfortable apartments, safe and solid walls, secure roofs, sound flooring will all shape themselves of themselves and in their right places, thanks to the inherent law of gravitation."

Or, to take another illustration, "arrant nonsense is the notion of building a ship obedient to the laws of mechanics: the laws of mechanics are not and can not be invented by anyone: they can not be introduced nor can they be left out of a ship-yard: they are there, a part of the universe: "fools", "confusionists" and what not are those who would seek to rear a ship by mechanical laws: all such people are "Moseses" and "Messiahs", intent upon the silly scheme of introducing into shipbuilding the mechanical laws that no man has invented or could invent: the sensible man lets the laws of mechanics work out their own salvation: strong prow, solid ribs, watertight side-planking, masts at proper distances will all of themselves shape themselves in their right places, thanks to the inherent laws of mechanics."

Intelligently applied, will aid in rearing habitable buildings and seaworthy ships, will, when ignored or unintelligently applied, smash both house and ship into a heap of ruins. Exactly so with the sociologic law of the class struggle. It lies latent and palpitating in social evolution—just as the laws of mechanics and of gravitation lie latent and palpitating in nature; just as these, the class struggle is not a "constructive force", it is a "power", the capacity of which to construct the Socialist Republic depends upon the intelligence of the human agency that handles it; and just as with gravitation and mechanics, the identical "power" of the class struggle, which, when intelligently applied, will aid in rearing the Socialist Republic, will, if ignored or unintelligently applied, smash society into a heap of ruins.

During the campaign here last fall the party established permanent headquarters, distributed great quantities of literature ("Appeal to Reason," Debs' and Hanford's "speeches" of acceptance, etc.), held some half-dozen or arbitrate, if Tobin could reinstate the strikers, even under his banner.

This Tobin would not do, and we cut off all further connection with him. Tobin then called a public meeting of lathers, which was attended by nearly every lather in Montreal, organized and unorganized, and of both Unions. The meeting decided unanimously to support us in our stand.

Tobin threatened us with the thunders of the American Federation of Labor, and shortly after made a contract with the Ames-Holden Company. We appealed to the Montreal Trades & Labor Council, who gave a decision in our favor, but through pressure from the American Federation of Labor, reversed the verdict.

Then "The Slater Shoe Company" had a visit from Tobin, and our members got notice to join the International. Our members refused. The company got the label supplied to them by Tobin, and Brockton (that Kangaroo center of political quackery), Lynn, Toronto, and other strongholds of the American Federation of Labor furnished scabs with Union buttons on their coats, and no buttons on their pants. Yellow buttons, blue buttons, red buttons, buttons with clasped hands, buttons with torches and some buttons without shirts on them, a motley crew they were, and long ere this may have a charter from the A. F. of L. working for Farley, or perhaps to be marshals in Chicago.

Previous to the year 1898, "The Federation Canadienne des Cordonniers du Canada" practically controlled conditions in the Shoemaking trade in this section of the country. The Federation had a strike in 1899 at Whitham's factory, in Montreal, and Mr. Tobin loomed up, wanting the Federation lathers to join his Union. We would not join, but promised him to support his label, and would attach to his Union all lathers who might be employed in any shop that would take his label. We won this strike, and three months after helped Tobin to organize this firm and make a contract with the company.

Some time afterward, our members had trouble with the Ames Holden Company of Montreal, and, of course, Mr. Tobin appeared upon the scene. We promptly got Messrs. Roberge and Lessperance of the Montreal Central Trades & Labor Council, and Mr. Tobin together and got Tobin to promise not to interfere. Three weeks after he returned to Montreal and informed us that he could make a contract with the Ames Holden Company. We agreed to go back to work for three months and

THE DIFFERENCE

Tactical and Organic, Between the S. P. and S. L. P., Set Forth by An S. P. Member.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ogden, Utah, June 12.—The tactical and organic differences which distinguish the Socialist Labor Party from all other claimants to first place in the social revolutionary movement on the western hemisphere, are well known to all readers of the Socialist Labor Party Press, but owing to the constitutional inability of the "first American expression of Socialism" to give a consistent account of itself, it follows that the members of the "Socialist" party of many aliases know practically nothing of the party to which they belong when considered as a whole. Here and there a member will be found who has the money, time, and patience necessary to procure and read a half dozen or so of the discordant, warring sheets whose principal occupation is found in proclaiming the independence of certain "professors," "martyrs" and "pulpitarians" from the "soul censorship," "lesse majeste" and "unbelief" of the "corps" of the Socialist Labor Party, which, reasserting the right of free speech, denies the "professor's" claims to infallibility; the "martyr's" divine leadership (either self claimed or gratuitously thrust upon him) and the "pulpitarians'" god-ordained right to speak without a chairman and squelch all discussion with imperious waves of the hand.

Outside of the select few that enjoy the doubtful privilege of consuming this "intellectual" feast of many courses are the rank and file who depend largely on the "Appeal to Reason," and where no leaven of the Socialist Labor Party has penetrated to counteract its vicious influence, they applaud in open meeting spoken statements constantly printed in its columns to the effect that "working-men are the biggest fools on earth."

To the end that these and other criticisms of the "Socialist" party which appear in The People be not mistaken for the idle mouthings of "knockers" which go to prove a charge of destructiveness as opposed to any attempt or ability to build better structures than those they would destroy, some account of the pernicious effects of the agitation and literature of the "Socialist" party is here submitted.

Of course it will—like all ignored laws of nature or society, by smashing things into a cocked hat, and bringing the falsely constructed edifice, as is happening with the party of the Evansville "Socialist", down over the ears of those paragons of wisdom who would handle the Social Question like Indians who have found a watch.

TOBIN IN CANADA.

His "Union" "Nobly Wages the Class Struggle" in the Interests of the Employers, as Usual.

(Special Correspondence.)

Montreal, June 14.—As an instance of how the Tobins, Seivermans, Eastons, and others of the International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and American Federation of Labor, are "nobly waging the Class Struggle" on the side of the Capitalist Class, and have well earned the title you have conferred upon them, namely, "Organized Scabs." We submit for the information of your readers, a page from the history of Organized Scaberry in Eastern Canada.

Previous to the year 1898, "The Federation Canadienne des Cordonniers du Canada" practically controlled conditions in the Shoemaking trade in this section of the country.

The Federation had a strike in 1899 at Whitham's factory, in Montreal, and Mr. Tobin loomed up, wanting the Federation lathers to join his Union. We would not join, but promised him to support his label, and would attach to his Union all lathers who might be employed in any shop that would take his label. We won this strike, and three months after helped Tobin to organize this firm and make a contract with the company.

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more meetings, and spent in the neighborhood of \$200 for campaign expenses, and polled about 600 votes in the city. If mere vote getting is to be taken as a criticism of success, then, judging from local conditions, the "Socialist" party may be said to have accomplished wonders. But on the other hand if the sound teaching which alone can build the solidarity of the workers is regarded as being all important, then the vote cast is no true indication of accomplishment.

It was some time after the close of the campaign before the local recuperated its exhausted energies and called a meeting, when it was set forth (as shown in the minutes) that out of about 700 voters in the county the local should count on at least 200 dues-paying members instead of a pauper twelve as then enrolled. This discrepancy is due to the popularistic, reactionary literature which acts like the brass bands with which the workers are beguiled from thought and action by the hurrash politicians of the capitalist class. When the band moves on the enthusiasm dies out.

Aside from the discouragement and the tendency to throw political action of the working class into the same dispute that pure and simple unionism has thrown action on the economic field, perhaps the phase of this reactionary movement fraught with the greatest danger for the rank and file of the workers the world over is found in the luke-worm "damning with faint praise" attitude of the party toward "foreigners." It is true that embodied in the platform and literature of the party you will find no distinctions made on account of "race, creed, color or sex." In the "great" religions, on the lips of the spokesmen of the capitalist class or wherever else you may find them, however, these expressions of the "brotherhood" of man will be found to be glittering generalities and murder and race hatred will continue until sound economic teaching as exemplified in the Socialist Labor Party literature shall have opened the eyes of the workers to their common interest and brotherhood. Thanks to the absence of this teaching and the efforts of some of the "Socialist" party's leading lights who have scattered confusion and race hatred along with the thinly disguised capitalist slogan, "America for Americans," some "Socialist" party members and voters draw the color line or passively listen to denunciation of "foreigners" as the cause of economic dependence. The pity is greater in as much as all hands give patient hearing to the international aspect of the labor movement whenever it is presented. Of course it is not so popular, but who cares for popularity when such vital interests are at stake?

The stranger who blows in here, and between trains meanders around the railroad shops and yards intent upon the practical study of social conditions cannot fail to note that Greeks, Japanese and negro employees are conspicuous by their absence. In a stroll up the main street one sees many of these people, especially the former, whose appearance leaves no room to doubt that they would like a job if they could get one, and a few inquiries put to some native Ogdenites will develop the information that the railroad company, in consideration of sundry bonuses from the city, trampled on the "sacred right of contract" and the "right of man to work when, where, and for whom he will" by agreeing to bar all but "whites" from employment. Does the reader now appreciate J. Beverly's statement that "the employers' association is working to raise the industry to the highest standard, and could be greatly helped by the co-operation of the workers"? Does the reader appreciate the subtlety of the humor that invites men to assist in their own economic degradation, on the ground that they are thereby raising the industry to "the highest standard"? If he does, he will greatly understand why the lithographers are laughing, and J. Beverly is a benefactor of the race.

But as intimated, that is not all. Let us turn to the census again. From 1890 to 1900, the number of lithographing and engraving establishments increased from 219 to 263, or 20 per cent. The number of employees increased from 9656 to 12,904, or 35 per cent. That is, the number of employees increased 15 per cent faster than the number of establishments. As every lithographer knows, lithographic establishments are rarely founded by lithographers nowadays. Bankers, theatrical managers, newspaper corporations, insurance and tobacco magnates are the owners of that increase. All of which will enable the reader to understand the humor underlying the Smithsonian statement that "Many of the employers have been workingmen themselves. A man may be a workingman to-day and employer to-morrow." It will also explain why lithographers laugh, and are willing to decorate J. Beverly with medals.

But that is not all. Let us turn from the census to history. In 1896, the Litho. Employers fought the artists on strike five long weeks. Arbitration, that was outrageously violated, followed. In 1904, the artists, engravers, feeders, stone grinders and pressmen struck against a COMPULSORY trade agreement. After five weeks of strike, arbitration again followed, only to be again violated. For the last few years, the Litho. Employers' Association, like all employers' organizations, has used the card index system, that is, it keeps a record of employees, wages paid, etc., etc. Within the past year it has pitted the pressmen and the feeders against each other. Does the reader appreciate the why of all this? Is it to promote

one part of the working class to the injury of another and the extension of the powers of capitalism. At best all such petty advantages accruing from craft, race, or sex are of short duration and had better be regarded merely as a foothold to drag others up instead of a permanent resting place from which the occupants are to hurl stink pots at those below whom they imagine are responsible for the growing insecurity of their exalted positions.

(Continued on page 3.)

J. BEVERLY SMITH

Adds to the Gaiety of the Nations at the Litho. Artists' Convention.

To have added to the gaiety of the nations is a distinction not without merit in these days of grievesome international wars. Where there is so much shadow and sorrow he who contributes the dash of humor that floods the scene with sunshine and brightness is a public benefactor. Just now, J. Beverly Smith, secretary of the Litho. Employers Association, is reaping laurels by such contributions. Addressing the Litho. Artists' National Convention in this city on the 7th instant, J. Beverly Smith said that "the employers' association is working to raise the industry to the highest standard and could be greatly helped by the co-operation of the workers."

Continuing, Mr. J. Beverly also said:

"Many of the employers have been workers themselves. A man may be a workman to-day and an employer to-morrow. We are not fighting the labor organizations, and we want the men to realize that mutual government is best for both sides. As to apprentices we don't want boys who have a natural desire for carpentry or other trades and who would be dummies in the business. We want boys with a natural ability for it, as the best means of perfecting the industry and bringing lithography up to the highest standard."

This quotation is accompanied in the press with the announcement that the artists are "the highest paid men in the business, their wages ranging from \$40 to \$125 a week." The source of this announcement is obvious.

To the outsider, the gaiety of J. Beverly's address may not be apparent. That is due to the subtle humor underlying it, which lithographers only can appreciate. In order, however, that outsiders may join in the guffaws and the "ha-ha's", the following facts and figures are produced:

According to the census of 1900 the average wages in lithographing and engraving during that year, as compared with the year 1890, was as follows:

	Men	Women	Children
1890	\$597	\$267	\$171
1890	600	258	180

Does the reader now appreciate J. Beverly's statement that "the employers' association is working to raise the industry to the highest standard, and could be greatly helped by the co-operation of the workers"? Does the reader appreciate the subtlety of the humor that invites men to assist in their own economic degradation, on the ground that they are thereby raising the industry to "the highest standard"? If he does, he will greatly understand why the lithographers are laughing, and J. Beverly is a benefactor of the race.

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EXPLOSIONS

BY THE BUSHEL

I.

[From the Faribault, Minn., Referendum of June 3.]

THE RIGHT STEP.

The Karl Marx Club of San Francisco, California, Joins the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party in a Body.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.

Dear Comrade Ford:—The Marxian League has affiliated itself with Section San Francisco S. L. P., and is now a branch of the S. L. P.

I will send you all the particulars if you desire. The "Slowcialists" didn't know what to make of it. We took them by surprise.

Yours for Socialism,

Lewis Herman,
960 Market street, room 15.

That is about what will happen here in Minnesota pretty soon, by the hundreds. The Socialists who have been trying to rid the Debs party of its fleas and barnacles are about tired of trying. Organized as it is, with grafters, traitors, and spies, from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, and with state constitutions and platforms drafted in such a way that a man or woman cannot be a member unless they are grafters and old party politicians, it is like the Salvation Army saving one soul, and while they are saving him, present conditions make half a million more to save.—Editor.

II.

[From the Kansas City, Kansas, "Line-up" of June 5.]

"WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION AMONG FRIENDS?"

Milwaukee is not the only place at this time where the working class is being robbed of their privilege of even expressing their disapproval of this capitalist system.

Here in Kansas in many towns and cities this spring, in localities where there is a local of the Socialist Party, many "reasons" and excuses were advanced to justify the treachery to the cause of the proletariat. At Herrington the home of McAlister, one of the National Committeemen from Kansas, there was no ticket, because "there were not enough Socialists to fill all the offices to be filled." Of course that gives our members a chance to vote for a "good man" on a "non partisan" ticket. On Wednesday following the election, National Committeeman McAlister expressed himself as follows: At Caldwell, Kansas, a Socialist mayor was elected on the Prohibition ticket. Had the Socialists had a ticket in the field they would have voted it, but as they had no ticket they helped to elect Cupp on the Prohibition ticket. Cupp is a good man and a Socialist, who realizes that all reforms including Prohibition can only be brought about through Socialism. Cupp told me this morning that at every election when the Prohibition party had no ticket in the field he always voted the Socialist ticket. Some of our members of Caldwell are going to try to get Mayor-elect Cupp to join the Socialist party. This is what Willism means. It leads to treachery and treason. The principles of Socialism will be always betrayed by the intellectual domestics of the capitalist class. The working class must take control of their own organization

"DE LEONISM"

**BREAKING OUT EVERYWHERE,
AND SMASHING THE BOGUS
SOCIALIST PARTY.**

The Bogus Concern Pounded by One of Many Who Quits It in Disgust, Giving Facts, not Phrases for the Step—"Broadness" Shown Up—Bogus Socialist Constitution Is There Only as a Blind—The So-called Socialist Party "Wilfully Betrays the Purpose of Revolutionary Socialism"—Dickering With Capitalists—"The Difference" Confirmed—A Den of Hypocrites—"The Socialist Party Looks Like a Big Long-Eared Ass"—Shameful Betrayal of the Working Class.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 29, 1905.
To Local Los Angeles and the Socialist Party:

Comrades: The character of a genuine organization is and must be discernible in its constitution. Any organization that adopts a constitution pledges itself to the line of action laid down therein. When the membership of a sound organization decides to pursue a policy at variance with that laid down in its constitution, that organization will proceed to amend its constitution so as to permit of the changed course of action. The Constitution of the United States has its various amendments. A political party is no exception to this rule.

It has been said that "he who ruleth his own temper is greater than he who taketh a city", and in the same soil with this grows the ethical precept that he who cannot control himself and make his own life consistent is no fit man to govern either a city or anything else. An organization to be fit to govern must also justify itself by the same logical uniformity of its own existence. In the light of this proverb and this precept, what kind of government can we expect from an organization which, having adopted and approving the maintenance of a constitution, deliberately votes not to enforce its laws in nearly every case that comes up with a demand for their enforcement? What position would a nation hold in the eyes of the world, which, having it written in its adopted constitution that "all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress", would proceed to make all its laws in stock exchanges and bar-rooms without making a pretense at convening Congress on the one hand or at repealing or amending the Constitution on the other? The organization that adopts and maintains a constitution, and conducts itself according to a policy directly opposed to that constitution occupies the same position in its relation to other organizations that a counterfeit dollar occupies among other dollars, the same position that the masked thief does among his fellowmen, or the garnished hypocrite who subscribes to a creed he does not believe in to gain a business advantage. A political party is no exception to this rule. Our constitution is the fundamental law adopted to shape our character, which we are pledged to obey. The platform of a political party is a declaration of principles and purposes to be striven for. A resolution passed by an organization expresses the will of the organization on a subject brought before it at the time of its adoption, and may be either temporary or permanent in its character. A constitution once adopted is binding till amended or repealed. The platforms of political parties are rewritten before each campaign. Platforms and resolutions, in order not to destroy the uniformity and consistency of a party, must be made to harmonize with that party's constitution.

As a member of the Socialist party of California I have learned one thing that I had not learned as a member of the Socialist party of Washington, namely, that the Socialist party as an organization wilfully disregards the principles and betrays the purpose of Revolutionary Socialism, and repudiates its State and national constitutions by its endorsements of capitalist nominations, reform measures and un-revolutionary tactics. While a member of the Socialist party of Washington, which seemed a comparatively class-conscious organization, I was of the opinion that the capitalist nominations and other departures from the revolutionary program alleged against the Socialist party were due rather to accident and neglect than to deliberate action on the part of the party's membership. Such offenses were generally punished in Washington. But here in California my eyes have been opened. In the action of Lo-

cal Los Angeles I have seen several very good concrete illustrations of how locals of the Socialist party often do forsake the standard of the Revolution and prefer the petty affairs of intriguing capitalist politicians and the sectional quarrels of the great mass of willing slaves; also of how the officers and members of the Socialist party uphold them in this line of action.

The establishment of this fact shows that the Socialist party is not a fit organization to rule. The Socialist party could not govern and should not be allowed to try to govern the country because it cannot govern itself, and is constantly breaking its own laws. Henry VIII of England and Nero of Rome were not fit to sit upon thrones. They were themselves the constant prey of their own passions. The organization that will repudiate its highest laws in order to exonerate a popular member or punish an unpopular one is the victim of its own passions. The organization that denies to its own members the very rights it advocates for all mankind is not only a victim but a hypocrite.

This sort of hypocrisy has become painfully apparent in the recent action of this local, when the majority of our members, including Comrades F. J. Wheat, Alfred G. Sanfileben, John R. Walker, Fred C. Wheeler, Eunice McMullen, McCluer H. Parker, Frances Nacke-Noel, D. T. Johnston, V. T. Zoraster, L. E. Martin, A. R. Miller, A. R. Holston, Carl S. Wilkins (and with the connivance and support of that sans-Socialism, sans-membership, sans-customs-precedent-and-law, sans-sense Editor of "Common Sense" and grand-stand comedian, J. T. Van Rensselaer), voted to endorse the policy of making nominations of capitalist candidates, and tried to justify such traitorous conduct by saying that it was done to establish the use of the "Recall", a "Socialist measure", and just thereafter IN OUR VERY NEXT MEETING VOTED AGAINST THE "RECALL", when it was proposed to use it in our own party to recall unfaithful committeemen for refusing to submit referendums regularly called for, and thereby depriving us of an important part of our suffrage right. I do not believe that we are at all likely, as Comrades F. J. Wheat and John R. Walker have told us, to "make asses of ourselves by enforcing our constitutions too often." The truth is we have already made the whole Socialist party look like a big long-eared ass in the eyes of all the world by our CONSTANT FAILURE TO ENFORCE our constitutions.

Even if the Socialist party should win the day in a national election and all its candidates take the oath of office, the "powers that be" would have no cause to tremble. Far from emancipating the Working Class, the Socialist party, with our present policy prevailing, would not find it more odious to endorse Capitalism in those trying times than now in these times of comparative rest, would not, for it could not break the first chain toward the emancipation of a single slave. Nay, more; if, according to the law of the magnetic affinity of similar natures, the limpid cohorts of your party were to go down into the depths of the realm of all waters, there, on the bottom of the ocean, with the full exercise of all your faculties, with the broadest sweeps of your lily-white fins you could not emancipate a fish.

I do not like to play the rôle of a hypocrite. I don't like to belong to an organization that begins its "industrial freedom" and "complete democracy" program by restricting its own suffrage. I do not like to belong to an organization that approves of a capitalist judge as its member and officer, and endorses through the action of its State Committeemen the policy of posting capitalist political party dodgers on the doors of its quarters and of aiding railroad corporations by sentencing their strikers within its quarters, under its charter and under the decree of one of its own officers. I don't like to belong to an organization that expels men from its membership for criticizing labor-fakirs of the Gompers-Mitchell type. I refuse longer to belong to an organization which, by its own choice keeps its official records full of the deeds of little grafters and little Nabobs. I am a Revolutionary Socialist as distinguished from a Reformer or Opportunist. I want to work for the abolition of wage-slavery, and therefore tender you here-with my resignation to Local Los Angeles, to the Socialist Party of California, and to the Socialist party, alias Social Democratic party, alias Public Ownership party of America.

With best wishes to all of you who are sincere in your demands for freedom, I am, yours for the Revolution,

C. H. Duncan.

SECTION SEATTLE'S NEW HOME. Section Seattle, Socialist Labor Party, has now secured reading room and headquarters at 2035 Western avenue. Always glad to see sympathizers and friends.

SUPPLEMENTS**TWO LETTERS THAT AID EACH OTHER IN ILLUSTRATING CURRENT EVENTS.****A Matchless Opportunity to the American Socialist Movement that Should Not Be Permitted to Pass Without Profit—the Honest Element Smashing the Scamps—Education Vs. Decoy Ducks.**

The letter of C. H. Duncan of Los Angeles, Cal., withdrawing from the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, and the letter of James H. Arnold of Louisville, Ky., who still is a member of the said party of aliases, but who roundly condemns the said concern and does full justice to the Socialist Labor Party, both of which letters appear in these columns—should be read together; they should be studied together. The American Movement should not allow the matchless opportunity offered to it by the said party of aliases to pass unprofitably, while it lasts. The object lessons offered by the concern will, if properly taken to heart, save much trouble in the future. It is as certain as if we were now there, and the thing were happening that, as the result of the numerous causes operating in that direction, similar concerns will spring up again, and yet again, until, like the wanly succeeding circular ripples on the water, they will have wholly vanished, and left the field clear for the revolutionary forces of the land. Only in the measure that the object lessons offered by the bogus Socialist concern of to-day are well learned, will the straggling brothers of the future be saved time and trouble.

Every word in Duncan's letter is true; there is hardly a Local of the so-called Socialist party anywhere in the land to whom the Duncan charges do not fit as closely as they fit the Los Angeles Local, and surely there is no State organization of the said party that can escape his charges—the quibbling to justify chicanery, the double dealing under the pretext of democracy, the tyranny in behalf of corruption, these are all characteristic of the "tolerant" and "broad" so-called Socialist concern. In view of this, indignation and execration would seem to be the only sentiments that such a concern would call forth, and one would incline to the belief that only scamps could set up and be drawn by it. This would be a substantial error, and the error would deprive the object lesson of its value. That scamps would be drawn to such a body, that scamps must have a leading part in its setting up—that goes without saying. But scamps alone can accomplish nothing, or very little. For their ephemeral successes they need well-meaning, honest but uninformed men. These they deceive. Consequently, the honest element that they draw upon is a deceivable element—an element that is credulous and does not weigh evidence sufficiently. This is the point. Calumny is the weapon of the scamps, and the weapon tells upon all those who are not upon their guard. And thus it happens that after while the scamps are buttressed by a very decent element. But the evolution does not stop there. It is at this point that the Arnold supplements the Duncan letter. The closing passages of the Arnold letter are the clinchers of the point. He says:

"That a Socialist Labor Party editor would advise the support of a capitalist candidate under any circumstances is unthinkable. That any Socialist Labor Party member would shield such treacherous scamps as Mitchell, Stone or Gompers is unthinkable. The Socialist Labor Party knows its own mind on the question of a sound economic organization of labor and its position is known to all men; but who can tell where the Socialist party stands on the question of trade unionism? No living man.

"It either has no mind on the subject or if it has, it lacks the moral courage to speak out in plain language."

Joining the two letters and interpreting them together the following conclusions are reached:

Scamps may gather honest folks around them; they may lure them into their camp; some of these will become tainted, and develop into scampishness equal to their masters; very many of these will remain untainted; but although the scamps may not have a positive effect upon these in the matter of scampishness, they do have an effect upon them in the matter of information. The seat of bravery is the head. Where knowledge is, bravery will not be absent. But where there is no knowledge, where contradictory principles are practiced, there knowledge can not take root. The result is that the honest element in such a scamps' concern can not know its own

mind, and not knowing it will wobble and lack courage to speak out and act. This lasts for a while, and then having gone through the bitter experience that leads to these volcanic rumblings and explosions? Is there no way of saving the masses the painful ordeal? There is. But the means lies in their own hands, and none can help them but themselves. That means is to eschew as one would the pest who ever states conclusions; and expects them to be accepted. Such men are scamps. And, closely connected with these means, is the ruthless conclusion of whomsoever makes a serious charge, when the facts upon which it is based are found to be false. In short, the masses must carry their sovereignty in their own hats."

Admirable, refreshing is the smashing that this honest element is now indulging in. But the question comes, Why go through the bitter experience that leads to these volcanic rumblings and explosions? Is there no way of saving the masses the painful ordeal? There is. But the means lies in their own hands, and none can help them but themselves. That means is to eschew as one would the pest who ever states conclusions; and expects them to be accepted. Such men are scamps. And, closely connected with these means, is the ruthless conclusion of whomsoever makes a serious charge, when the facts upon which it is based are found to be false. In short, the masses must carry their sovereignty in their own hats.

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BANK MERGERS.**Consolidation and Absorption Continues in the Financial World.**

Since 1900, when the fever to merge banks was at its flood, the National Banks have been conspicuously active in this respect. During the four or more years indicated, 110 banks in the national system have gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of uniting with other banks; some of which have since been themselves absorbed. For example, the National Broadway of this city which in 1901, absorbed the National Commercial Bank, was absorbed by the Mercantile National Bank in 1903. At the same time the Mercantile National absorbed the Seventh National Bank, making three absorptions by this institution. Again, this was the case with the National Bank of Redemption, of Boston. This bank after absorbing the Shoe & Leather National in 1901, was itself taken over by the First National in 1904.

In the number of bank amalgamations in the United States since 1900, Boston leads the list with a total of twelve during that period. New York follows with ten and Cleveland, Pittsburg and Chicago have had eight, four and three respectively. The larger cities, however, do not stand alone in the number of important mergers; Providence, Rhode Island and Fall River, Mass., each boast of one institution that has taken over three others.

The year 1904 was an important one in the history of bank mergers. In Cleveland, the Euclid Park National, after two absorptions in 1903, took over the Bankers' and State Nationals last year. The Bank of Pittsburg took over two large banks, the Iron City National and Merchants' and Manufacturers' National, and the National Bank of Redemption, of Boston, was absorbed by the First National. During the same period two important mergers took place in New York City. The Central National was absorbed by the National Citizens' and the title changed to the Citizens' Central National; and the Leather Manufacturers' National was merged with the Mechanics' National. During the present year twenty-five or thirty mergers have already taken place, the most recent and important being the merger in San Francisco of the Nevada National with the Wells-Fargo Bank. The First National of Cincinnati, has taken over the National Lafayette, and the merchants' National of the same city has absorbed the Equitable National.

"Any man will be worth much more to a merchant who can give him whole and undivided attention to business. He must plan his campaigns, decide upon the manner in which he will display and sell his goods, see what the demands of his patrons are and arrange to meet them and look after the thousand and one details that come to everyone. Then, if he does the buying also, he has an additional load of responsibility.

"What can a man do with all this work if he is thinking about the necessities at home and how he is going to meet some necessary expense without the money in sight? Would it not be much better to pay him enough to relieve his mind of all such thoughts? Would his work not be worth all the additional salary that would be required to free him from thoughts of this kind?

"These are things, of course, that every merchant must decide for himself but at the same time it would be well to ponder over them carefully." What applies to the manager might also apply to the salespeople to a large degree.

EXPLOSIONS BY THE BUSHEL.

(Continued from page 1.)

candidate under any circumstances is unthinkable.

That any Socialist Labor Party member would shield such treacherous scamps as Mitchell, Stone or Gompers is unthinkable.

The Socialist Labor Party knows its own mind on the question of a sound economic organization of labor and its position is known to all men; but who can tell where the Socialist party stands on the question of trade unionism? No living man.

"It either has no mind on the subject or if it has, it lacks the moral courage to speak out in plain language."

Joining the two letters and interpreting them together the following conclusions are reached:

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The Right Road for Socialism

SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH

DR. ROBERT MICHELS

(By J. S. Grose, London, England, for the Daily and Weekly People and The Edinburgh "Socialist.")

Michels impresses one to start with; a man of six feet three inches or thereabout generally does, and when allied with magnificent physique one gets the impression of mental attributes in proportion, the effect telling. Two revolutionary Socialists are not as a rule long in coming to business and ere I had been many minutes in our comrade's company we were discussing the "Burning Question," the red hot question, in fact, of Socialist principle and tactics.

First, I elicited from Michels the curious fact that the German Social Democratic party think that all the Socialists in England are in the Social Democratic Federation. The thing struck me at once as absurd, and one that could be remedied by the regular posting of a dozen copies of each issue of "The Socialist" to German comrades.

"The great question 'Reform or Revolution' seems to be agitating the German party as it does all others?" was my opening query.

"Yes," said Michels, "the need for a revolutionary spirit in the German party is great. I and others are striving to create that spirit. The parliamentarianism of the party and its tactics in the past have so tied its hands that one feels its energy is being, to a great extent, run to earth and wasted."

"You believe that tactics should coincide with principle and always be subordinated to it?"

"Yes. The Socialist representative should be a propagandist. Every move in Parliament should be for the purpose of propagating our views. Always! Always! The Government should be voted against never supported. The German government is carried on in the most autocratic manner. Ministers are not responsible to the parliament or the people; they are responsible to one man. We have still the remains of feudalism flickering with some strength in our landlord class. The German nobles have not become merged with the bourgeoisie as your English nobility have."

The Judiciary and administrative powers are conserved in the hands of the nobility and they govern with the iron rod."

"Your nobility has then still some of the license of feudalism?"

"Of course. The ancestral home of a noble cannot be attacked for any debt he has contracted. It is inviolable—not amenable to the common law, the property of the family and kept sacred from the hands of commoners."

"Your Trades Unions in Germany: are they Socialist in spirit?"

"No. Many Socialists belong to them

but one would describe them best as

material. They are not formed on class

consciousness as your English movements are. They approximate more to a genuine workers' union perhaps, but, of course, on the craft basis."

"In England the idea with the Socialist parties has been to conquer the existing Trades Unions. The Socialist Labor Party recognizes, however, the utility of attempting this, and are therefore prepared, as soon as they feel themselves strong enough as a political party, to build up Socialist Trade Unions. Is that the course you would recommend?"

"Certainly. That is the only course,

the right road for Socialism."

(Conclusion. See Letter Box, Page 5.)

From G. F. Lombard, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Boston, May 25.—I have re-read the Chicago Manifesto and Comrade De Leon's "Confession of Faith" and the letters of the other comrades, and I find that I am more in agreement with Comrade Cox and Jas. A. McConnell than with the other comrades. It seems to me that some of the comrades take too much for granted concerning evolutionary development. It appears to be agreed that the political and economic parts of the socialist movement are but wings, or legs, of substantially the same organization—that one trying to get along without the other is like a man trying to walk with one leg, etc. Yet, it is argued that if a purely economic, or one-leg-man organization is established by the Chicago convention, it will surely "ripen" or "gravitate" into a whole-man organization in the course of time. This, however, is by no means certain. Evolutionary development is often at a point where the roads fork; to be shaped one way or another according as certain influences may affect it. To simply change the form of organization from "trade unionism" to "industrial unionism" is, no

unite: One organization would not sap the energy of the working class so much as two or more organizations would.

II.

From G. H. Royal, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Lampasas, Texas, May 18.—Comrade Olive M. Johnson divides the supporters of the proposition to send delegates to the Chicago convention into four bodies, which leaves me out. I said by all means send delegates instructed and competent to uphold the contention of the class conscious proletarian, that it is impossible to do anything by legislation, arbitration or economic organization that will in the slightest degree permanently better the condition of the wage slave pending the annihilation of capitalism. It is simply idiotic to suppose the convention will do what we can endorse.

Nevertheless it will be a favorable opportunity to proclaim the fact that organization on the economic field alone is utterly impotent while the land and machinery of production are privately owned.

III.

From A. J. Boland, Secretary D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.

Jersey City, N. J., May 24.—While our New Jersey District Alliance unanimously endorsed Comrade De Leon's position as a proposed delegate to the Chicago convention, I have met two former alliance men who are badly twisted on account of Comrade Cox's position in the matter. As our national organizer, Comrade Bohm, believes the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be the basis of this to date evolution of the absolutely necessary "economic union", it might be well to state that the constitutional paragraphs of the Alliance mentioned by Comrade Cox are subject to change at this month's convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and further if the convention of the Socialist Labor Party had been aware of the fact that the new union was to be launched, there would have been a different vote registered on a strict interpretation of working class membership. But as the Socialist Labor Party platform demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class its tactics for some time to come will be endorsed as long as the party sees fit to exist as the advance guard of the Labor Movement.

IV.

From M. Weil, Sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York, June 4.—Referring to the discussion now on, I beg for space to express my opinion. It seems from the several opinions that have been given, which I have read, in relation to the coming Chicago Convention, that these several expressions will result in dividing the membership, unless controlled by cool heads. I have no doubt as to the honesty of these voices. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will decide what action is to be taken. I believe that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should not send delegates; it is a sign of weakening and discouragement. Should there be individuals dissatisfied with the methods of pure and simple unions or American Labor Union tactics, they will come to the only class-conscious body in existence. And no doubt this dissatisfaction exists, therefore this call. Probably the bodies that have issued this call see the disrupting of same and, in order to get out of the wet, are willing to compromise—there may be a job for them in the new organization. Beware what step is taken!

It will be said that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is willing to back a step if the others will come up a step. There should be no receding from its position, which is correct. After having condemned the "Socialist" party are you to sit with and have them decide against you? Or the American Labor Union methods or Western Federation of Miners tactics, a la Colorado? They are drowning and want to hold on, but the rank and file are awakening. Let the class-conscious ones come, they will not come till then. The American Labor Union is a half-baked class-conscious body by claiming for this new organization, they know of one in existence. The name should not scare them. There is a lot of work ahead of you to wring prejudices and dishonesty out of individuals. You will have to do this while conditions are such.

To my mind should the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance decide to send delegates, the endorsement of the Socialist Labor Party does not amount to much. That body is an economic and a political organization, and only the un-class-conscious will vote detrimental to his interest. At any rate, the Capitalist Class will not be counted out. They are not as easy as that, and in all probability will wrest the ballot from the workers. When the workers are united industrially on Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles, they must act accordingly. Let the mountain come to you. You have been patient, now they are impatient. You have played your part, let them act theirs.

V.

From John M. Francis, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Du Quoin, Ill., June 7.—The discussion

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

And the Class Struggle—A Detroit View of the Two.

(Special Correspondence.)

Detroit, Mich., June 12.—The following are extracts from a paper prepared by Mr. Alfred L. Kline, and read at the sixth educational meeting of the Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of this city:

"Industrial Unionism is the name of that form of organization which is the natural and logical outgrowth of present economic system, and will eventually replace the old form of craft divided so-called organizations of the 'Sam Gompers type,' which have not only proven themselves to be insufficient to cope with organized and militant capitalism, but with their perverse system of Chinese Wall high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices, promotion of race hatred, by excluding all but whites, and many other Guild devices; have become a barrier to the further progress of the working class movement here in America.

"As explained by Mr. Charles H. Corrigan, on his visit to Detroit, during the last national campaign, Capitalism is like a lead pencil standing on end. You stand it up. Let go, it falls over. It requires something to prop or brace it up. And this is exactly what the pure and simple labor unions have been doing for years, for are not Sam Gompers, John Mitchell, James O'Connell and other "labor leaders," members of the American Civic Federation—a capitalist institution organized for the purpose of promoting the brotherhood of capital and labor? Do they not claim that the interests of the capitalist and the wage worker are identical? Does not the American Federation of Labor hold to the motto: 'A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work,' thereby upholding the wages system of slavery?

"The natural tendency of capitalism toward concentration, combinations and trustification of immense corporations have been constantly going on; and, at the present time, we find that those who are on the inside of these combinations have developed into a small but powerful class, because they practically control the industries of this country. On the other hand we find that the capitalists who have not yet got on the inside are developing into a large, but unpowerful class, i. e., the middle class.

"The middle class must depend upon

the capitalist class proper for their raw

material, transportation, communication, etc. The latter being in a non-competitive

position, except in foreign markets, are enabled to gain their ends, namely that of the Trades Union Movement. By electing officers of the American Federation of Labor into their Civic Federation they have been able to use them to great

advantage by inducing them to instigate

strikes on small competitors, by advising

the men to remain at work in their own

industries, by withdrawing support to

those who are on strike, by turning them

over to one-sided boards or arbitration,

and by the aid of their trade agreements

expiring on different dates, they compel

one craft to 'scab it' on another when

they go on strike.

"The capitalist class, taken as a whole,

is the only thoroughly class conscious

body in existence, and we therefore find

that their National Civic Federation upholds the Gompers' style of unionism

because the A. F. of L. can be of great

service to them. They are well aware

of the fact that once the pure and simple

unions are disrupted, there soon will be

a rapid march toward Socialism. They

also know that the power of disfrac-

ching the working class lays in their

hands and further, that the political orga-

nization of the working class is abso-

lutely useless without a class conscious

industrial organization to back it up,

and any one who will take notice of the

efforts they are making of late to re-

organize the American Federation of La-

bor and also of the false light they are

throwing on the Chicago convention,

called for June 27, will perceive this

fact.

The foundation of the new structure

must be perfectly substantial enough

to support the building, or in time it

will topple over. Now, it seems to me

that it should be something like this:

That there should be a clause or clauses

in the constitution or ritual that will

prevent political log-rolling.

When the Socialist Labor Party said

economic log-rolling had to stop, and

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was

launched, that was the starting

point toward ousting the fakirs from

the movement, which culminated in full

in 1899. Now, to my mind, the same

will occur in the new organization if not

started right in full. We should learn

from experience; and always remember

the capitalists are not napping, and re-

member our underlying principle: that

material interests dominate man's ac-

tions.

Hoping our masons and carpenters,

that is, delegates, will see that every-

thing is made O. K., or refuse to work,

I am, for the cause of the proletariat.

VI.

From George Franklin, Member of the

Socialist Labor Party.

Spokane, Wash., June 4.—In the last

issue of the Weekly People appears a

letter on the Chicago Manifesto from

George W. Brooks, member Socialist La-

bor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor

Alliance. He seems to have gotten his

views of De Leon from the capitalist

press. No matter what the latter may

say of him, De Leon has only one vote

in the party; and is governed by its

votes and resolutions.

Comrade Brooks also referred to Hag-

erty and Duggan as though they were

opportunist. We don't care what they

say, but what they mean, as shown by

their actions. And the comrades who

draw analogies from the body should

remember that Socialism is not a belly,

or a foot, but a mind also.

I am in favor of sending Comrade De

Leon as a delegate to the Chicago Con-

vention.

V.

From John M. Francis, Member of the

WEEKLY PEOPLE

4 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.Published Every Saturday by
Socialist Labor Party.Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1895.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

All the past we leave behind,
We debauch upon a newer, mightier
world, varied world;
Fresh and strong the world we seize,
world of labor and we march,
Pioneers O, Pioneers!

—WALT WHITMAN.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

As ducks take to millponds and goats tend to the woods; so does the clergy of Capitalism instinctively sniff the air that gives it life. The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, one of the most enraptured praise-singers and canonizers of Rockefeller, illustrates the point. Decent people have long been full of condemnation for Russia. The flood of condemnation was not dammed even by the assurances of the Rev. De Witt C. Talmage that the Czar was "a good Christian man." Russian barbarism, doused with the hypocrisy of so-called civilization, lashed on the indignation; it swamped the Talmages and no ruling class, the world over, was and is more generally excommunicated than the Russian. But now comes the Rev. MacArthur and assigns a different reason for his satisfaction at the victories of Japan and for his detestation of Russia. It is not that the Russian government is barbarous, it is not that the Russian government is hypocritical—not these are the reasons of the Rev. gentleman's disgust for Russia. That about Russia that disgusts him is that there are in Russia only 130 working days!

The old Protestant blood is up and boiling in the Rev. MacArthur's veins. The guild-masters of old felt as wroth as the modern capitalist pupitree at the numerous holidays enjoyed by their apprentices and guaranteed to them by the then Catholic Church. That wrothiness fanned the flames of the religious Reformation; and the material interests at its bottom, the interests that gave it solidity, saw to it that a new creed was set up that would sweep away the holidays, and thus deprive the apprentices (workingmen) of the religious pretext to insist upon enjoying their lives, and furnish the guild-masters (oncoming capitalists) with the requisite religious pretext to whack more profits out of their employees.

In the matter of holidays, Russia is still archaic—too archaic for the modern capitalist soul of the MacArthurs. For these there can be no crime comparable to that of potential Labor enjoying holidays, and thereby depriving the God Capital of the profits that he might coin into long figures of bank deposits. Labor enjoying holidays and not toiling and moiling for the capitalist is the abomination of desolation in the eyes of Capitalism—and consequently in the eyes also of the Protestant clergy, who, like the MacArthurs, have remained true to the spirit that inspired their creed.

GOOD FOR THESE ETCS!

Among the races that are called "backward" by the agencies of the Civic Federation, the Swedes will ever be found. The "dull Swedes," the "dumb Swedes" and many more such terms of opprobrium are bestowed upon the Swedes by the Gompers crew. Some of these gentry are puffed up enough with their own conceit to believe what they say: others know better; but both, whether better informed or not, obey the behests of the Belmont-Parry capitalist interests, in whose interest it is to set race against race, color against color, creed against creed, nationality against nationality, and thus hinder that solidification of the ranks of the Working Class without which the reign of the exploiting capitalist will be eternal.

But true to its spirit of inherent contradiction, the Capitalist Class ever itself furnishes the means to give itself the lie. It has just now done so in Sweden.

Tired of being bulliraged by the King and ruling class of Sweden, Norway dissolved the bonds of wedlock with the latter country. The King and ruling class of Sweden threatened gory threats, but almost immediately desisted. What caused them to? Was it Norway's firm front? Not that. What made them desist was the emphatic stand taken by the alleged "backward" people, the Working Class of Sweden. Unaffected by the claptrap of "patriot-

ism", unmoved by the myth of "national dignity", unruined by the pretense of "national break-down", unmystified by the cant of "fag and land"—in short, soberly recognizing that a nation has the right to be independent, and soberly realizing that a war with Norway spelt the mutual butchery of the Working Class of the two realms, the Swedish workingmen gave notice that they refused to be intoxicated with "enthusiasm" to lay down their lives for the benefit of their plunderers. They declared plump and plain that they would not go to war. Who among the spouters of "superior" races would have struck so manly, so wise, so noble a posture?—Not one! As hirelings of Capitalism and beneficiaries of the A. F. of Hell they would promptly have passed the resolutions "handed down" to them.

The two employees of the Volkszeitung Corporation, one of whom is the candidate for Mayor of the Corporation's party, who at Amsterdam sought to squat into the Congress the A. F. of Hell spirit of setting up one set of workingmen as superior to another, enumerated some of the "backward" races and covered the unenumerated ones with a broad "Etc." No doubt the Swedes were embraced in that "Etc." Good for these "Etc's"! They have given a lesson to the "superior" Volkszeitung Corporation and its party organization, that is run by placemen and beneficiaries of the "superior" A. F. of Hell labor-lieutenants of the Civic Federation.

ARCADES AMBO.

A rather innocent sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party sends to this office a clipping of the New York "Journal" or "American" containing a two-column boom for the Social Democratic party's candidates in the pending Mayoralty campaign; the article is headed with flaming headlines, pictures and other fly-paper attractions common to yellow journalism; the Socialist Labor Party's sympathizer forwards the clipping with the angry comment: "What kind of Socialists be these?" Our correspondent should not be angry. He should recognize in the event the fitness of things.

Go down the list of the three candidates. There is Mr. Algernon Lee. The gentleman is the Editor of a paper which pronounced "an exaggeration" the unquestionable fact that the Working Class is robbed of four-fifths of its product. Can the capitalist Labor skinner Hearst's paper object to that? It is the policy of Capitalism to claim that Socialists exaggerate. Evils that are exaggerated need no radical cure: re-form will stand. The hugheness of the plunder levied by the Capitalist Class upon the Working Class is of the essence of the issue. Tone down the fact, and the essence evaporates. Mr. Lee's conduct in repeating the capitalist falsehood that Socialists exaggerate when they claim that Labor is robbed in America of four-fifths of its product, suits Hearst to a t. Deny that Socialist claim under existing conditions, and the Marxian law of values and of wages is scuttled. Can a Hearst want any better?

Again, the same gentleman put his signature at the Amsterdam Congress to a resolution that was meant to rupture Socialism in the matter of the solidarity of the Working Class. He wanted to establish a distinction between "backward" workingmen and others. It was a blow aimed at the heart of Socialism, and the bolt was taken from Belmont's A. F. of L. arsenal. The Capitalist Class ever seeks to disrupt the workers with racial animosities. To puff up one against the other is legitimate capitalist policy. The Japs were resolved against by the last American Federation of Labor convention, and so did Mr. Lee's proposed resolution propose to do—agreeable to Hearst's policy.

Again, the paper edited by the gentleman takes pay from capitalist advertisers to humbug the workers. Quite recently, it took pay from a capitalist insurance concern to publish the monstrous lie that the concern is the "protection of one million families"! Could Hearst outdo that in point of yellowness, or in point of chicanery to Labor?

And then there is candidate Morris Brown. In the Central Federated Union and as a committee of that body to Belmont during the recent Interborough strike, Mr. Brown echoed the Gompers, the Stone, the Belmont and the Hearst paper's lie that the strikers had broken their contract. The lie was an invaluable club to crack the strikers over the head with. The lie implied another lie, the lie that Belmont had lived up to his contract. The lie implied that Labor must submit to capitalist outrage. It was an act of base betrayal of the Working Class. The fact suggests the question, How much did the Browns get for that act of treason? But the question leads away from the subject in hand, and need not here be pursued. The fact of the lie is, however, ample to explain the love and affection of Hearst's paper for Brown. Hearst's

paper echoed and re-echoed the lie during the strike, and such was the attitude of Hearst's paper at the time that the strikers kicked out from their meetings the reporter of that paper together with the reporters of the other capitalist papers, Mr. Brown's "Volkszeitung" included. Any wonder at the friendly reception of the gentleman by Hearst's paper?

Lastly, there is candidate Charles W. Cavanaugh. What the function of the militia is in strikes everybody knows. The graveyard of the Labor Movement is full with the tombstones of strikes that were riddled to death by the militia. A resolution, condemning such capitalist methods, and warning the workers to keep away from the militia so as not to have to handle the Crag-Joergen rifle against their brother workers, was introduced at the recent national convention of the International Typographical Union: the resolution was voted down: the convention lined up on the side of the rifle-dict for the workers: Mr. Cavanaugh, a member of that Union, bowed low before the decision: by his silence he implied consent: in a matter of such vital importance, when honor, where there is honor, and manhood, where there is manhood, combine to force a protest, Mr. Cavanaugh crawled in the dirt before the Civic-Federation-directed conduct of the convention of his Union: he probably was too busy attending to his supreme duties as treasurer of the Borough Park Methodist Church to give a thought to such trifles as the palpable endorsement by his Union of the capitalist methods to browbeat Labor. Anything in this to render Mr. Charles W. Cavanaugh objectionable to Hearst's paper? Of course not! Did not that paper tender its special services as postman "to convey to the wives and sweethearts" of the Twenty-second Regiment the communications that the Regiment may have wanted to send to them when it was terrorizing the trolley strikers at Albany?

By boozing the Social Democratic party's candidates with all the tricks of "scab!" against the Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Their policy was obvious. By making a concerted and frightful racket, they expected to prevent the masses from reasoning and inquiring; by rousing the unthinking masses into an indignant up-rising, they hoped to cow the Socialist Labor Party. The policy was not new. Malefactors, especially social malefactors, resort to it instinctively. But neither is their failure in this instance exceptional. The policy never succeeded in the long run. In this particular instance, the Socialist Labor Party proved itself of too strong fiber to be cowed, and its untrified resistance gave time for Peter to sober up.

The sobering process was aided by the malefactors themselves. They did not mean to, but they were bound to proceed obedient to the law by which, however unwilling the thistle may be, it cannot escape proclaiming itself by itself producing the tell-tale thorns. This was done by the New-Haven Debate, the noose of which the malefactors themselves wove, and into which they themselves ran their heads, leaving to the Socialist Labor Party nothing but the agreeable function of pulling the rope tight.

Job Harriman, whom the malefactors had put in 1900 as their special representative on their presidential ticket, the same as, four years later, they placed Ben Hanford there, traveled all the way from California to the tune that he would debate the Union question with Daniel De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party. He was accommodated. The debate took place in New Haven on November 25, 1900. The malefactors had expected to have the affair in some hole in the wall—the Socialist Labor Party foiled them, the debate was held in the Grand Opera House; the malefactors had expected to have the affair before a small crowd where they could dump their dirt mainly before their likes—the Socialist Labor Party foiled them, the debate was held before a large crowd; the malefactors had expected that no record would be kept of the speeches—the Socialist Labor Party foiled them, the affair was taken down stenographically, despite their refusal to have a stenographer, and immediately published in full. So far, everything that the Socialist Labor Party could do to insure FULL PUBLICITY to the facts that were to be drawn out, and which were drawn out, was done. But something more was needed; that something depended not upon the Socialist Labor Party; it depended upon the malefactors themselves;—and once more they were accommodating. What was that thing? It was a publication by themselves of the debate which they first had sought to hush into some dark-hole. Obviously, in all such matters, what an adversary himself issues leaves no room for quibble. The accuracy of the Socialist Labor Party publication of the debate might be questioned by light-headed men; none can question the accuracy of what an adversary himself publishes about himself. At first there was danger that this self-stultification could not be used. As the male-

The Fruits of Flim-Flam

factors had no stenographer, they printed the S. L. P. publication of the debate, without indicating who the publisher was; but the Socialist Labor Party quietly gave them rope, and latterly they have issued the thing in a new cover stating that it is "published by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York"—the Volkszeitung Corporation. Now we got them. It matters not they do not give the name of the stenographer; it matters not that Harriman recast his speech. All that matters not. We take their statements as they appear in the publication, which now they cannot repudiate. This is the season to illustrate flim-flam, its tactics, its source and its fruits.

We invite the reader's attention to pages 25-26 of the said edition of the debate published by the Volkszeitung Corporation. It will there be noted that the malefactors were compelled to take up the only item of importance in the facts in the "Davis Case" so as to enable a conclusion to be formed as to the alleged scaberry of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That fact was whether the Davis shop was or was not an open shop; if it was an International Union shop, if it was not an open shop, then of course, to work there during a strike would be scaberry; if, however, it was not an International Union shop, it was an open shop, then the declaration of a strike against the shop by International officers, against the knowledge and consent of the Alliance men in the shop, was simply an act of impudence on the part of the International officers, that the Alliance men were no wise bound to abide by. Was Davis's shop an open shop or not? That is THE question. The malefactors said it was not; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance said it was. Now, here are the facts as given in the said Volkszeitung Corporation publication of the debate on pages 25-26, the under-scoring being our own:

"The following is the contract signed by the Davis Company and the committee from the International Union:

"New York, Oct. 16, 1899.

"To those of our employees whom it may concern: In consequence of recent dissensions among certain of our work-people, and in order to bring about harmony, we hereby agree to pay from date hereof, and during the year, prices for the making of our cigars as follows (here the list of prices is set forth, together with qualifying clauses concerning those prices). THAT IF ONE OR MORE OF OUR EMPLOYEES ARE BEING AT ANY TIME COERCED BY OTHERS IN ORDER TO CAUSE THEM AGAINST THEIR OWN FREE WILL AND JUDGMENT TO JOIN ANY ONE OR CERTAIN LABOR UNIONS WE SHALL CONSIDER THAT ACT AS AGAINST OUR INTEREST AND NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROMISE OR UNDERSTANDING COME TO WITH THE SAID, OUR WORK-PEOPLE, AND AS A CONSEQUENCE THE AFOREMENTIONED LIST OF PRICES SHALL THEREUPON CEASE TO EXIST AND BE MADE NULL AND VOID.

"Sam'l I. Davis & Co.,

by August Sutherland.

N. Rosenstein, President

A. Marousek, Sec.-Treas.

"And these last two men are respectively the president and the secretary-treasurer of the Advisory Board of the International Union.

"Further, on page 16, of Davis' affidavit he says that 'said (October) strike was initiated, managed, directed and controlled by the International Cigarmakers' Union and was participated in by the defendants above named.' (N. Rosenstein and A. Marousek and others.)

"Thus the fact is established that there WAS a contract between Davis and the International Union, 'thus clothing the International Union with rights and duties there.'

All the facts are here in court.

First—The contract expressly declares the status of the open shop—the employees are not to be coerced into any Union, if that is done the promise or understanding is broken.

Second—The International Union having conducted the strike which resulted in that contract, a contract which declares the Davis shop shall be an open shop, the International Union suffered a defeat, and by its officers records the fact that it lost the shop, if it had the same before, or failed to secure it, if it did not have it.

Third—Notwithstanding the express declarations of the contract itself, the malefactors would have people believe that because two of the signers of the contract are International officers, therefore the stipulations of the contract which keep the shop out of the International Union's hands, are repealed!

Fourth—Upon the same principle, when the treaty will be signed between Russia and Japan, sweeping and keeping Russia out of Manchuria, as completely as the the International Union was kept by the stipulations of the contract out of Davis's shop, the Russians might claim that Manchuria is their closed shop, BECAUSE, FORSOOTH, THE TREATY BEARS THE SIGNA-

TURE OF THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES!!

This is flim-flam. Flim-flam breeds flim-flam. Men who are so brainless and undignified as to advance such arguments, and to imagine that a great historic Movement like that of Socialism can be promoted by such imbecility and knavery are bound to flim-flam themselves into perdition. The above flim-flam was hailed by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party and re-echoed. As the scorpion carries with it the poison that destroys it, so does flim-flam. It breeds a brood of flim-flam that is doing its work to perfection. The identical flim-flam involved in the reasoning that the Davis shop was an International shop, on the ground that the contract which takes it from the International shop is signed by International officers—that identical flim-flam reappears in the Wisconsin argument that a capitalist candidate may be recommended on the ground that the constitution does not expressly forbid the act; the identical flim-flam reappears in the sanctimonious denunciation of fusion with capitalist candidates by men who fuse with the capitalist labor-lieutenants in the shops; in short, the identical flim-flam is reappearing in the arguments made in Los Angeles, in Michigan, in New York, in Chicago—everywhere by the majority of the party of aliases and that is helping the Socialist Labor Party to enlighten the duped minority into the rumblings and explosions we now hear and that are bound to flim-flam the concern out of existence.

The "Davis Case" was the starter of the prolific flim-flam family. Hence to understand it is well worth space and time. The lesson it teaches is both impressive and solemn. Serenely looms the peak of the Socialist Labor Party through the breaking clouds that hung heavy over it, and were supposed by the flim-flamers for evermore to veil it and deprive the wayfarer of its guidance in his effort to emerge from the wilderness of the capitalist tangle.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

ON ACHILLE LORIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On page 346 of Achille Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society" (Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers), I find the following: "An analysis of the Capitalistic Economy teaches us that no revolution can be really general and effective until unproductive labor detaches itself from its normal alliance with the revenues to join forces with productive labor and set forth its claims."

Also on page 247 I find the following words: "It follows from this, e contrario, that every revolt attempted by the working classes before the critical period has arrived, and while unproductive labor is still allied with capital, must prove abortive."

Next meeting will be held at the same place on next Saturday evening, weather permitting. Comrades, please take notice.

B. L.
Detroit, Mich., June 11.

which was of a good size, was very attentive, and more than once you could hear some one exclaim: "Well said," "that is right," "that is coming down to rock bottom," etc.

Comrade Otto Justh, the next speaker, did justice to the party and himself by answering very satisfactorily all the questions put to him. The usual smart Alick, with his funny questions, was there, but got the "ha, ha" from the crowd. A number of leaflets and Weekly People were distributed and about a dozen pamphlets sold.

Meeting will be held at the same place on next Saturday evening, weather permitting. Comrades, please take notice.

B. L.
Detroit, Mich., June 11.

GOING TO SMASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This is a sample of what is going on in Local Los Angeles of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party. It is the result of a fight against capitalist fusion and on the trade union question. There will be more to come.

L. C. H.
Los Angeles, Cal., June 5.

(Enclosure.)

C. E. Payne.
Fargo, N. D., June 8, 1905.

p: [Of course it is a risky thing to interpret two such passages as above without considering the context. We have not Loria's work handy. Leaving for a later opportunity a completer answer, we should say that the two passages quoted from Loria do not necessarily conflict with what our correspondent correctly understands the position of The People to be. The two passages would conflict only if from the context it would appear that the function of "unproductive labor" is considered to be a LEADING one in the effecting of a social revolution. If that be the meaning of the two passages, we would hold them to be false. They would be untrue to history. "Unproductive labor" leads, organizes and directs REFORM; never yet did it organize, lead and direct REVOLUTION. On the other hand, from the context of the two passages it may appear that the function of "unproductive labor" is considered to be, not one of leadership, but the very valuable one of the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back, or tips the scales. With that we agree, and that is not in conflict with The People's position. "Unproductive labor" is instinctively a deserter to the victor in social Revolutions; in that capacity it acts as a settler; but "unproductive labor" cannot drill the revolution; its class instincts, as a parasite of existing order, ever drive it to adjust things to the conditions from which its parasitic existence springs, and its life depends; consequently, when the Revolution has so far perfected itself that such conditions of existence and life virtually cease to be, then "unproductive labor" flops over to the revolution. While in such instances "unproductive labor" acts wholly obedient to the psychology of the man on a sinking ship who throws himself into the sea for safety, the desertion of the ship by "unproductive labor" urges the ship to the bottom and aids the victory of the revolutionary wave. So understanding the facts, it is correct to say that not until "unproductive labor" detaches itself from its normal alliance will the revolution triumph. This "detaching" is a symptom, not a cause, certainly not a fundamental cause, but only an incidental. Probably, it is due to a failure to distinguish "cause" from "effect" and "accompanying circumstances" that so many people follow the ignis fatuus of trimming their sails to bourgeois elements. "Unproductive labor" will never come over to the Socialist Revolution until the revolutionary class (the wage slave) makes the conditions of life for "unproductive labor" untenable in capitalist society.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

DETROIT OPENS SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Detroit, Mich., held its first open air meeting last Saturday, the 20th inst., at the corner of Gratiot avenue and Mullett street.

Comrade Herman Richter opened it up with a very logical and a well-timed speech, touching upon various interesting topics, political and economical, showing plainly the utter impossibility for the workingmen to better their present condition, unless they all organize in a clear class conscious body political and economically. The audience

meek and unconscious toleration of this trespass and pillage. Doctor Patton will do well to study the Socialist doctrine and learn its articles of faith. Our Golden Text is, we will jointly produce wealth and jointly distribute wealth.

Quakerism is admirable, says his reverence. But we once heard of the Quaker whose tender heart forbade him to hurt the dog, but gave him a bad name by crying "mad dog," and so alarmed the neighbors, to the dog's distress. Ministers must not bear false witness, either direct or implied.

G. W. Tracy.
New York, June 11.

KIRKPATRICK TAKES THE ELEPHANT FOR A SPEAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Not knowing whether you were acquainted with Mr. Kirkpatrick, speaker and organizer of the Socialist party of Minnesota; or not, I thought I would write you my impression of him, obtained at his lecture here on May 28, 1905. Saturday night, May 27, he spoke on the street. A woman Christian Scientist was propounding her doctrine on one corner and Kirkpatrick on the other, and between the two, they attracted a large crowd, everything being favorable for people to be out on the streets. I did not hear him then, but was told he had shown up on the class struggle in a good manner, and that he sold much literature.

Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, Kirkpatrick was to speak in a hall and a number of comrades went up to hear.

About fifty or sixty people were there,

including the S. L. P. members.

He gave an historical review of the struggle between the working class and master class, as he called them, showing the relationship of the ancient slave to the serf of the middle ages and this to the modern wage slave. He also showed that private ownership gave the master class the power it revealed. He said it was one of the first duties of the master class to control the means and avenues of education to lead the masses where they, the masters, will.

The schools, the press and the politicians were always spouting "patriotism" and "prosperity."

It was dust thrown into the air that the working class should not see the trick of private ownership. He wound up by saying that the Socialist party desired to remove this dust that the producing class could see clearly and act accordingly.

"If," said he, "our vote increases 100

per cent, as it did last election, the following election we will have 2,000,000 votes, which will force every school

to teach Socialism, every newspaper to proclaim Socialism and soon the Socialist party will be victorious at the polls with an overwhelming majority."

It was then 6 o'clock and he asked for questions, but as we judged it advisable not to bombard him on the question of tactics publicly, to prevent hostility from the Kangs, causing them thereby to be biased, a member of us introduced ourselves to the speaker, which caused the Kangs to flock around us at once.

The speaker was asked whether he thought the American Federation of Labor was a good thing and was organizing the working class for its own emancipation?

He said: "Personally, I believe the American Federation of Labor did a lot of good." When asked if it was a good thing for the working class now, he answered: "Yes, I think so."

He was then asked if it was not a fact that it hopelessly kept the working class divided? "I think not."

When shown that their generals, like Gompers, Mitchell, etc., were traitors and their leadership meant division and ruin to the working class, he said: "I do not know about those things, not being long enough in the movement."

He was then asked what he thought of the industrial union movement? "Personally, I do not favor it, and really expect very little of it." A comrade then said: "Mr. Kirkpatrick, as we are living in revolutionary times, should not every Socialist who is a Socialist, in fact, take advantage of and assist in such an opportunity as this convention of June 27, to remove the dust from the air that the working class might see clearly its material advantage?" "I don't know," was his answer.

He was asked how long he had been in the Socialist movement, and this is what he said: "Two years ago I left Ripon College where I was instructor and joined the Socialist movement."

The man made a good, clean speech from an historical point of view; his facility in conveying his knowledge was very good; he seemed sincere and had a good delivery; but, judging from partial facts, he concluded the elephant to be a spear.

While we were engaging the speaker, surrounded by the Kangs, Comrade Campbell was explaining to a group of them that, as in the speaker's own example of Spartacus, who had in eight consecutive battles fought the master class victoriously, but in the ninth and

final battle was killed, and with him over 200,000 slaves, just so will it be with the "Socialist" party when the final battle is fought, and Socialism wins at the ballot box, with the tactics of the "Socialist" or Social Democratic party.

Quakerism is admirable, says his reverence. But we once heard of the Quaker whose tender heart forbade him to hurt the dog, but gave him a bad name by crying "mad dog," and so alarmed the neighbors, to the dog's distress. Ministers must not bear false witness, either direct or implied.

P. R. H. W., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Send reports of meetings. As a rule reports of subdivisions of Sections can not be published, the paper would be slumped. Notices and such matters are always accepted.

G. P. R. SALINAS, CAL.—We never heard that Roosevelt said or did such things. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

J. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is no cause for wonderment at Editor Werner of the "Tageblatt's" lining up with the Civic Federation Gompers Unions. He is in the identical box with his fellow so-called Socialist party Editor Berger of the Milwaukee "Wahrheit." Berger excuses himself for publishing radical bourgeois anti-Catholic stuff on the ground that "hardly ten per cent of the readers of the German paper (his "Wahrheit") are dues-paying members of (his) party," and, consequently, that he must trim the sails of his privately owned paper to bourgeois likings. And so did Philadelphia "Tageblatt" Werner several years ago, when The People hauled him over the coals, excuse himself for his treasonable articles against the Working Class on the ground that he had to cater to his bourgeois supporters. Like material interests, like results. Score one more for privately owned so-called Socialist party papers.

L. M., GORDON, HAMILTON, ONT.—John W. Pearce, 88 Kent street, London, Ont., wants your address.

S. J. F. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Never

was it disputed that lying low before

the labor fakirs and not hostilizing the

b Bourgeois reformers was productive of

more votes than a clean fight. That was

always granted. The point in dispute

was and is whether the price paid for

such larger vote was not too high. The

Socialist Labor Party claims that the

price is ruinous. For one thing, the

vote thus obtained, though larger than

the Socialist Labor Party vote, is not,

in point of quantity, large enough to

"get there"—a miss is as good as a mile;

for another thing, the vote thus ob-

tained is not, in point of quality, sound

enough to build on. It must crumble.

Consequently, it is inferior to the So-

cialist Labor Party vote. Moreover,

leave the vote aside—a thing that the

capitalist can monkey with. The So-

cialist must always keep his eye upon

the broad masses. Then he must reach.

Literature does the work. Now, then,

can a literature that "lies low" before

fakirs, and trims its sails to bourgeois

reform, have that fiber and fire that

logic and system that are indispensable

for the mental and physical organization

of the Revolution?

N. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Look out

for the man who writes essays on So-

cialist theory. He is a stage-strutter and

intellectual poltroon. The Movement has

all the Socialist theories that it needs.

No need of refining upon these.

The vital question now is to illustrate these

theories with modern events. To do

this the digestive apparatus of a man's

mind must be in good condition. These

modern theorists suffer from chronic indi-

gestion of the mind.

"BREWER", TOLEDO, O.—Get it

straight. In that handbill to the Ital-

ian voters in Elizabeth, the now Editor of

the "Brauer-Zeitung" Weigeloni, called

himself Geovani, that was his spell-

ing of Giovani.

C. Z., PEEKSILL, N. Y.—Whether

or not the so-called Socialist party of

Massachusetts retains its official stand-

ing will depend upon the manner in

which the election authorities interpret

the law. That party fell below the offi-

cial percentage; as far as that goes it

would not be entitled to official stand-

ing. But there is a law in Massachu-

setts according to which if a party has

been consecutively on the ticket for a

certain number of years it has a stand-

ing. The question would be how many

years that party has been on the ticket;

and that question is complicated by the

circumstance that that party has had

such a variety of names in Massachu-

setts.

J. F. C., ALLEGHENY, PA.—It is

quite possible that the statistical figures

gotten up by capitalist officials make

out that the railway workers received

last year 42 per cent of the gross earn-

ings. It never must be lost sight of

that these compilers of statistics always

lump with the wages of the wage slave

the \$50,000 salaries of the figure-head

officials who are stockholders. That is

the trick by which they swell the per-

centage of wages. But it is a late hour

in the day for these doctored figures to

fool anybody. Our capitalists have be-

come so reckless in their displayfulness

that facts knock these statistics into a

cocked hat. If the share of the capi-

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 886, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 3-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p.m.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on the first Sunday in the month of July (July 2), as provided by Article V, Section 6, of the Party constitution.

The members of the committee will please take notice that the meeting will start on the above date, at the hour of 9 a.m., in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 16 at 2-6 New Reade street, with Timothy Walsh in the chair. Present: Bahnsen, Anderson, Crawford, Donohue, Eck, Walsh, Teichlauf, Moren, Lechner, Olson. Absent with excuse: Gillhaus, Kinnally, Hossack, Katz. Absent without excuse, Burke. The financial report for the two weeks past showed \$61.55; expenditures, \$104.65.

The Party Press Committee reported on several communications of a controversial nature having come from the Pacific Coast and having been referred by the Editor of The People. The committee recommended that no further matter bearing upon that controversy be published which was upon motion concurred in.

Communications—From Section New York requesting that attention be called to the poor showing made on the N. A. F. fund by so many states as compared with the state of New York where nearly one-third of the entire fund was raised as shown by the report issued.

The Section desires that outside Sections be urged to greater exertion to help support the Party Press. From the Pennsylvania S. E. C. sending for stamps and speaking of the necessity of having an organizer for that state. From Section Los Angeles, Cal., on matters pertaining to methods adopted for local work and N. A. F. matter. From the International Socialist Bureau, copy of a financial report, showing dues paid by the several countries. From Seattle, Wash., reporting that the Section has established new headquarters. From Branch Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., a complaint on several points which was referred to Press Committee. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., reporting election of officers. From Connecticut S. E. C., a report showing that Organizer Dillon had to break off his tour because of ill health and asking for information as to available material. From Section Chicago, Ill., reporting good meetings and extensive sale of literature. From Organizer Bohn, several letters reporting work done at Sacramento and San Francisco. Alfred Julius, Portland, Ore., was admitted as a member-at-large.

T. Walsh, C. C. Crawford and C. Bahnsen were elected to represent the sub-committee at the session of the N. E. C. on July 2.

A. Moren,

Recording Secretary, pro-tem.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting June 11, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Julius Eck was elected secretary, pro-tem. All present except Hossack and Fallath. Hossack excused.

Communications—From Essex County organizer, that Rapp, Johnson and Hockanson were elected to represent Essex County in the matter of appeal of F. C. Burgholz vs Essex County. Reports election of officers, and expulsion of Jules Magnette for refusing to meet with Grievance Committee. From New York Labor News Company, bill of \$250 for organizer's fund lists. From Jules Magnette, an appeal against his expulsion. The secretary was instructed to notify Essex County to be on hand with minute books, documents, records, etc., pertaining to the case at the next regular meeting of the State Committee on July 9th. Also to notify Magnette to attend.

Sections reported as follows:

Passaic County—May Day festival netted a profit of \$20.00. Comrade Wolf, the agent of "Der Arbeiter," sold 500 copies in the last three months; \$875 were collected in contributions for the Jewish organ; \$1.50 was donated to the Chicago convention stenographic report fund; ordered 10,000 leaflets on last call of Labor News; the plan to obtain and retain Weekly People readers is being more thoroughly systemized; have placed some Labor News publications in Public Library. S. E. C. percentage from May Day festival \$4.00.

Essex County—Held an open air meeting with good success; "Der Arbeiter" has now 100 readers. The work of obtaining and retaining the Weekly Peo-

ple readers is being more thoroughly systemized.

South Hudson—Decided to hold a picnic in Schafer's Park Homestead, N. J.; Weekly People readers are being canvassed for and the retention of same being pushed.

Hoboken—Held three open air meetings; two were successful; three pamphlets were sold; literature distributed, and four applications for membership received.

The committee on State Organizer's Fund contribution lists reported having supplied all Sections, also Hackensack and New Brunswick, with lists; report received.

The secretary was instructed to write to the New York State Correspondence Bureau in reference to the gathering of signatures on the petition lists on the border line.

The appeal in the case of F. C. Burgholz vs Section Essex County was then taken up. Inasmuch as doubts were expressed by the appellant regarding the impartiality of J. Eck and H. Hartung, J. Eck and H. Hartung decided to absent themselves during appeal. This deprived the State Committee of a quorum. Burgholz then withdrew his objections to J. Eck.

After hearing both sides and examining all the evidence presented, the State Committee gave the following decision:

The committee decides that the Section was not justified in expelling the appellant for refusing to meet with the Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee should have proceeded with the trial (despite the action of the appellant) of the original charges; thereupon bring a finding before the Section, and thereupon leaving the Section to action on the finding of the Grievance Committee.

This decision was signed by the members of the State Committee present as follows: George P. Herrschafft, Ernest P. Romay, Wm. Thummel, and Julius Eck.

A copy of the decision was ordered sent to Section Essex County and F. C. Burgholz.

Adjournment followed.

Julius Eck, Secretary pro-tem.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held June 11 at Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. Engelhardt in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The credentials of John J. Wall, of Section Cambridge, were accepted and delegate seated.

Correspondence—From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, sending due stamps. From Section Boston, ordering due stamps. From F. Fellermann, secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee, stating that Evan J. Dillon, of Indiana, had, on account of ill health, resigned the position of tri-State organizer-solicitor; and giving experience of the tri-State organizer-solicitor plan, while in operation in Connecticut. From Sections Lynn, Lawrence, Cambridge, and E. C. Harding, member-at-large, votes for National Executive Committee delegate.

Agitation Committee reported on meetings held in Worcester.

The necessity of Sections doing more local work in the direction of distributing literature was discussed. Moved to increase the Agitation Committee to five. Comrades Moren and Wall elected to serve.

Comrade Dunnack was elected on the Auditing Committee in place of Comrade Fugelstad, resigned. Ordered that organizers of Sections and members-at-large of Massachusetts S. L. P. be notified to send to the undersigned the number of and the kind of certificates of nominations of county councilor, senatorial and representatives districts required, before September 1, 1905; the secretary to obtain, and distribute them to the organizer of Sections and members-at-large.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary, 55 Temple Street, Boston.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 17, the following contributions were received for the above fund:

Thomas Reagan, Portland, Ore. \$ 4.00
Geo. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 20
23rd A. D., New York 1.25

Total \$ 5.45

Previously acknowledged \$766.63

Grand total \$772.08

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MEETING IN MT. VERNON.

A meeting of Branch Mount Vernon, Section Westchester County, will be held Sunday, June 25, at the residence of Comrade Panoreck, Marion avenue, near East Lincoln avenue. All readers of Party organs are cordially invited. Take Pelhamville car!

'FRISCO FLOURISHING

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY INCREASING ITS NUMBERS AND VIGOR THERE.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, June 12.—Regardless of the beautiful summer weather that calls the proletarians out of the city on Sunday, a large gathering assembled at the Alhambra Theatre last night to hear Frank Bohn, our national organizer, speak upon the question of Industrial Unionism. There are few cities in the country where the prospects of an organization built upon the class struggle and large enough to cope with the American Federation of Labor has aroused more interest and greater agitation than is the case in San Francisco. Comrade Bohn therefore had a responsive and most interested audience.

Comrade Bohn traced the economic and political changes that have taken place in this country since the establishment of the Republic, and particularly since the Civil War. Then he traced the three successive steps in labor's great struggle. First, the pure and simple economic movement as typified by the American Federation of Labor, and pointed out the reasons why it had failed to do anything for labor. Next how the pure and simple political movement as typified by the "Socialist" party, came forward and how and why that also was doomed to fail, and finally how both alike were handmaids of capitalism. He then traced the sturdy work of agitation and organization of the Socialist Labor Party from its beginning, regardless of what might come and what might go, and particularly since 1896 with the launching of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; and invited the American Section to participate; and, as Comrade Bohn had just that day arrived, the occasion was taken advantage of and he was given a hearty good welcome at the same time. Short speeches were made by the two organizers as well as by a number of local comrades on various topics, local, national and international, and in various languages, such as Hungarian, German and English, in all shades and variations as the different extraction of the participants and the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering would warrant.

Press Committee.

Saturday, June 3, the Hungarian Federation gave a farewell social at its headquarters to Comrade Bohn and invited the American Section to participate; and, as Comrade Bohn had just that day arrived, the occasion was taken advantage of and he was given a hearty good welcome at the same time. Short speeches were made by the two organizers as well as by a number of local comrades on various topics, local, national and international, and in various languages, such as Hungarian, German and English, in all shades and variations as the different extraction of the participants and the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering would warrant.

Press Committee.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Subscriptions are climbing up again. Two hundred and eighty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 17, compared to 237 last week.

Keep them climbing!

Charles Pierson sends in thirty-three from Chicago, Ill. Why not try to beat that?

John J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., sends in seventeen; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, sixteen; Frank Bohn, Reno, Nev., ten; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., nine; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, eleven; F. F. Young, Cincinnati, O., eight; A. L. Zimmerman, New York city, seven; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., six; S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., six; Anthony Louwet, Kalama-zoo, Mich., six; M. B. Quinn, Chicago, Ill., six; J. N. McPhee, Worcester, Mass., five; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., five; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., five; August Gillhaus, Youngstown, Ohio, five. Add your name to this list.

A few of these may serve to show the state of mind of the working class and the interest taken in the most important questions of the day, namely, of Industrial Unionism and genuine Socialist Labor Party Socialism.

One was: "Will the Socialist movement gain by combining with the economic?" Which was answered by a clear demonstration of the fact that there is but one labor movement, which must be both economic and political and that any sort of "combination" is out of the question as the two are one from the inception and that if any separation is attempted both become ineffective. The political movement rightly organized must break down the capitalist state, the economic is necessary to build up the Socialist Republic.

Another question was: "When, in view of the development of machinery a few can produce enough for all, if then all the workers combine in an economic body, how is the majority to live?" Bohn answered that no one could tell just how the mass of workers would struggle through while they were being instilled with the necessary revolutionary spirit to abolish capitalism, but this we know: that to-day if a man cannot raise \$25, \$50, or \$250 or more for initiation fees he is doomed to starve by the decree of a union claiming to be of and for the working class. The Industrial Union would be open to all members of the working class.

Yet another was: "If the Socialists should be elected and the capitalists would not allow them to take their seats what would then happen?" In this connection Bohn had a fine chance to show up the greatest mission of the economic revolutionary movement, namely, to carry out the decree of its political sister organization and take over the industries of the country to be managed by the working class.

Another question was: "What means this strike?" and twenty-five "Trades Unionism in the United States." Providence, R. I., ordered twenty-five "What means this strike?" Comrade Brimble, of Florence, Colo., took thirty-three copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" in the United States, and six copies of "Two Pages from Roman History"; twenty-five "Trades Unionism in the United States" were sold to the S. L. P. Educational Club of Brooklyn. The Cleveland Labor News Agency took twenty-five copies of "John Mitchell Exposed" and thirty pamphlets of other titles.

August Gillhaus, organizer of Ohio, bought fifty "What Means This Strike?" and twenty-five "Trades Unionism in the United States." Providence, R. I., ordered twenty-five "What means this strike?" Comrade Brimble, of Florence, Colo., took thirty-three copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Philadelphia bought literature to the amount of \$3.06. Minneapolis, \$2.23 worth; and Wilmerding, Pa., \$2.00 worth of books. Comrade Bradley, of Redlands, Cal., bought \$1.70 worth of pamphlets.

Keep on sending in orders for leaflets. Schenectady, N. Y., bought 5,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, 5,000; San Antonio, Texas, 2,000; and smaller orders came from elsewhere. Better move them out rapidly.

Let this suffice as a sample of the questions answered. Pamphlets to the amount of \$7.20 were sold.

Comrade Bohn has been in 'Frisco a week and has spoken at factories during noon hours and before unions nearly every night. This week he is working in Oakland and Berkeley where it is expected a Section will be organized, as some material is already at hand.

SECTION SAN FRANCISCO

is in a flourishing condition. Branch II. (ex-Marxian League), after its members had signed applications to Socialist Labor Party, emerged into Branch I., and the Section stands as before, but with increased membership. The Marxian League was then reorganized by the young men as an educational and social club. A number of persons that have stood aloof from the Party during the various windings of Section 'Frisco are now recognizing the superiority and near-at-hand triumph of the Socialist Labor Party, and are therefore returning and with renewed vigor taking hold of the work.

The Hungarian Federation has had Comrade Bohn in this city for about six weeks and he was about to locate here for good, but their N. E. C. has again sent him on the road; and he leaves to-day for St. Louis, from whence he is to work his way back to New York. In this connection it may be remarked that The People in its list of Socialist Labor Party organizers should not leave out Comrade Bohn, as he fills among them a far from unimportant part.

Such a delegation has been chosen by the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To enable those men to attend the Chicago convention funds are required. Members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Socialist Labor Party have been appealed to, and we now urge all others who desire to see good work performed thereby by an able representative body of Alliance delegates, to at once forward whatever contributions they can give or secure toward the expense of sending the delegates. Send all money to John J. Kinneally, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

CHICAGO S. T. & L. A. DELEGATES FUND.

J. M. Newark, N. J. \$ 1.00
J. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
A. S. Dowler, Finley, Tex. 1.00
Section Louisville, Ky. 5.00
18th A. D. (S. L. P.), Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.80
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass. 3.00
Section Salem, Mass. 5.50
"Weaver," Lawrence, Mass. 10.00
Section Richmond, Va. 1.50
Section San Antonio, Tex. 7.50
Section Butler, Pa. 2.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
—A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6.00
Section Belleville, Ill. 3.50
Section Newburg, N. Y. 2.80
21st A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4.45
11th and 13th A. D.'s, N. Y. 1.00
14th A. D., N. Y. 75
23rd A. D., N. Y. 6.50
Section Cincinnati, Ohio 13.00
Section Douglas, Ariz. 5.50
Section Utica, N. Y. 6.00
Section Newport News, Va. 5.50
Section Winona, Minn. 4.60
Section New Haven, Conn. 4.25
Section Roanoke, Va. 4.00
Section Moline, Ill. 5.00
Section East St. Louis 1.00
J. H. L., Bronx, N. Y. city 35
Henry Halpern, N. Y. city 1.00
Section Union County, N. J. 7.15
Section Davenport, Ind. 5.25
Branch Blythdale, Pa. 10.00
Section Cleveland 15.20
Section Tucson, Ariz. 1.50
John W. McElroy, Member-at-large, S. L. P. 2.35
Section Rochester, N. Y. 2.50
Hungarian Branch, N. Y. 1.20
Section Hartford, Conn. 20.22
Section Rockville, Conn. 4.00
Members-at-large, Moosup, Conn., S. L. P. 2.25
Section Kensington, Conn. 2.50

Total \$206.47

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The following like the reports we have been making for the last few weeks, indicates a very active movement in the West, but too much sleeping in the East.

Seattle, Wash., bought fifty copies of "John Mitchell Exposed," and other literature, amounting in all to \$10.13 worth. R. P. Reimann, of Portland, Oregon, took a great assortment of propaganda literature amounting to \$7.12. Fifty copies "John Mitchell Exposed" went to Braddock, Pa., and fifty to Cincinnati, Ohio. Lowell, Mass., bought twenty "John Mitchell Exposed" and thirty "Trades Unionism in the United States," along with eighty other pamphlets. The Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, took twenty-four "John Mitchell Exposed," twenty-four "Trades Unionism in the United States" and six copies of "Two Pages from Roman History"; twenty-five "Trades Unionism in the United States" were sold to the S. L. P. Educational Club of Brooklyn. The Cleveland Labor News Agency took twenty-five copies of "John Mitchell Exposed" and thirty pamphlets of other titles.

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